



Public Health Bulletin

Department of Health and Human Services

Volume 2, Issue 1

Data for January 1999

The mission of the City of Long Beach Department of Health and Human Services is to improve the quality of life of the citizens of Long Beach by addressing the public health and human service needs ensuring that the conditions affecting the public's health afford a healthy environment in which to live, work and play.

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Bee Alert!

Information about the Africanized Honey Bee

Africanized Honey Bees (AHB), or the so-called "killer bees", have arrived in California. AHBs were first introduced into Brazil in 1956 in an attempt to improve honey production in the tropics. Accidentally released into the wild, the bees have been moving slowly toward the United States. In 1990, a few colonies were discovered in Texas. Now, the AHBs have taken up residence in California.

AHBs will live almost anywhere they can find shelter, including trees, drain pipes, buildings, and in piles of junk. Similar to the European honey bees (EHB) in that they look the same, sting in defense, can only sting once, have the same venom, pollinate flowers, and produce honey and wax, the AHBs also have some unique distinctions. AHBs are more protective of their colony. They respond more quickly than EHBs, and more bees are likely to sting.

Also, AHBs will defend a larger area around their colony, will respond in greater numbers, and may pursue a perceived enemy a quarter of a mile or more. The bees are more easily disturbed than EHBs and can sense a threat from people or animals 50 feet or more from their nest and can sense vibrations from power equipment 100 feet or more from their nest.

Known as "killer bees" because of their ferocious defense of their hives, the sting of one Africanized honey bee is no more painful than that of a European honey bee (even one sting can be dangerous, of course, if you are allergic to them). However, attacks by AHBs are much more likely to result in multiple (possibly hundreds) of stings. Individual bees, away from the hive, are no more aggressive

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Communicable Disease Report

Selected Reportable Diseases for the City of Long Beach

Disease	Jan. 1999	Jan. 1998	YTD 1999	YTD 1998
AIDS	15	15	15	15
AMEBIASIS	0	2	0	2
CAMPYLOBACTERIOSIS	1	4	1	4
CHLAMYDIAL INFECTIONS	100	136	100	136
GIARDIASIS	4	2	4	2
GONORRHEA	35	43	35	43
H. INFLUENZAE	0	3	0	3
HEPATITIS A	9	4	9	4
HEPATITIS B, acute	0	0	0	0
HEPATITIS C, acute	0	0	0	0
MEASLES	0	0	0	0
MENINGITIS, viral (aseptic)	1	1	1	1
MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTIONS	0	0	0	0
NON-GONOCOCCAL URETHRITIS (NGU)	17	12	17	12
PERTUSSIS	0	0	0	0
RUBELLA	0	0	0	0
SALMONELLOSIS	14	1	14	1
SHIGELLOSIS	3	9	3	9
SYPHILIS, primary and secondary	0	0	0	0
SYPHILIS, early latent (<1 year)	1	0	1	0
TUBERCULOSIS	2	3	2	3

**IF YOU ARE
ATTACKED BY
BEES . . .**



RUN, RUN, RUN as fast as you can! Find shelter inside a building or vehicle. Do not stand still, you can't fool them, and don't flail your arms, it'll just make them mad.

KEEP RUNNING! "Killer Bees" can obtain speeds of 12 to 15 miles per hour, and may follow a 1/4 mile or more, but most healthy people can outrun them.

Cover your head and eyes with a shirt or jacket, if possible, while running. The stings you may get on your chest and abdomen are less serious than those to the facial area.

Don't jump into water! The bees will wait until you come up for air.

Once you are away from the bees, assess the situation. If you've been stung multiple times, if you are having symptoms other than local pain and swelling, or are allergic to bee stings, **seek medical**

Bee Alert *(continued from page 1)*

than other bees. They will only sting if stepped on, swatted or trapped in hair or clothing. Bee swarms are generally docile as well because they do not have a nest to defend. Nevertheless, it's still best to avoid them.

If you are attacked, the best thing to do is run away as fast as you can. Do not stand and swat at bees or try to hide in bushes or water. Get to the shelter of a house or car as quickly as possible. Once you are away from the bees,

remove the stingers by scraping sideways with a your fingernail or a credit card. Don't pull them out with tweezers because it will squeeze more venom into the wound. If you have been stung multiple times, suffer an allergic reaction such as breathing difficulty, or are feeling ill, seek medical attention immediately.

Multiple stinging incidents, bee swarms, and nests should be reported to the City of Long Beach Department of Health and Human

Health Department Phone Numbers

General Information
(562) 570-4000
www.ci.long-beach.ca.us/health

Alcohol/Drug Rehabilitation
(562) 570-4100

Animal Control Shelter
(562) 570-7387

Early Intervention Program/
HIV Testing/STD Clinic
(562) 570-4315

Environmental Health
(562) 570-4132

Immunizations/Walk-In Clinic
(562) 570-4222

Prenatal Clinic
(562) 570-4217

Senior Center
(562) 570-3531

Tobacco Education Program
(562) 570-8508

WIC Program
(562) 570-4242

The Public Health Bulletin is published as a public health service to interested City of Long Beach residents by the Department of Health and Human Services
2525 Grand Avenue
Long Beach, CA 90815
(562) 570-4000
www.ci.long-beach.ca.us/health

To be added or removed from the mailing list, please contact Meredith Delaney at (562) 570-4298 or email medelan@ci.long-beach.ca.us.

This information is available in an alternative format.

Data contained in this publication are considered provisional due to reporting delays.

AIDS Surveillance Program Data

City of Long Beach Data as of January 31, 1999

3,464 Total Long Beach City AIDS Cases	(2,126 deceased - 61% Mortality Rate)
3,455 Adult Cases	(2,110 deceased - 61% Mortality Rate)
9 Pediatric Cases	(5 deceased - 56% Mortality Rate)

AIDS Cases by Gender

	#	%
Male	3,280	95
Female	184	5

AIDS Cases by Race/Ethnicity

	#	%
White, Not Hispanic	2,243	65
Black, Not Hispanic	570	16
Hispanic	582	17
Asian/Pacific Islander	54	2
American Indian/Alaskan	8	<1
Unknown	7	<1

AIDS Cases by Exposure Category

	#	%
Male-to-Male Contact	2,658	77
Intravenous Drug Use	293	8
Male-to Male Contact and Intravenous Drug Use	278	8
Heterosexual Contact	116	3
Recipient of Blood/Blood Products Transfusion	25	<1
Hemophilia/Coagulation Disorder	12	<1
Mother at Risk (Perinatal Exposure)	8	<1
Risk Not Reported/Other	74	2

Preparing for the Next Influenza Pandemic

A live, interactive satellite presentation from the Centers for Disease Control's National Immunization Program

February 25, 1999

10:00 a.m. – 12:30 p.m.

City of Long Beach Department of Health and Human Services

2525 Grand Avenue, Room 290

Long Beach, California

For more information, or to RSVP, call (562) 570-4004

This broadcast will introduce state and local guidelines developed by public health experts for preparing for the next influenza pandemic, and will facilitate state and local emergency response preparation, which can be adapted to other infectious disease crises. The target audience includes health officers, epidemiologists, emergency preparedness planners, immunization program managers, physicians and health care organizations, laboratory managers, pharmacists, hospital infection control practitioners, public information officers, members of the media, funeral directors associations, and state governors. ♦












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Public Health Bulletin













Attention Health Care Providers










The California Code of Regulations, Title 17, Section 2500, requires the report of communicable diseases and conditions. To report a case of a communicable disease, contact the City of Long Beach Department of Health and Human Services Epidemiology Program at 562-570-4302 or by fax at 562-570-4374.









Reportable Communicable Diseases


AIDS
Amebiasis  FAX
Anisakiasis  FAX
Anthrax 
Babesiosis  FAX
Botulism 
Brucellosis
Campylobacteriosis  FAX
Chancroid
Chlamydial Infections
Cholera 
Ciguatera Fish Poisoning 
Coccidioidomycosis
Colorado Tick Fever  FAX
Conjunctivitis, Acute Infectious of the Newborn  FAX
Cryptosporidiosis  FAX

Cysticercosis
Dengue 
Diarrhea of the Newborn 
(Outbreaks)
Diphtheria 
Domoic Acid Poisoning 
Echinococcosis
Ehrlichiosis
Encephalitis  FAX
Escherichia coli O157:H7 
Foodborne Disease  FAX †
Giardiasis
Gonococcal Infections
Haemophilus Influenzae  FAX
Hantavirus Infections 
Hemolytic Uremic Syndrome 
Hepatitis, Viral  FAX
Kawasaki Syndrome
Legionellosis


Leprosy
Leptospirosis
Listeriosis  FAX
Lyme Disease
Lymphocytic Choriomeningitis  FAX
Malaria  FAX
Measles  FAX
Meningitis  FAX
Meningococcal Infections 
Mumps
Non-Gonococcal Urethritis
Paralytic Shellfish Poisoning 
Pelvic Inflammatory Disease
Pertussis (Whooping Cough)  FAX
Plague, Human or Animal 
Poliomyelitis, Paralytic  FAX
Psittacosis  FAX
Q Fever  FAX

Rabies, Human or Animal 
Relapsing Fever  FAX
Reye Syndrome
Rheumatic Fever, Acute
Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever
Rubella
Rubella Syndrome, Congenital
Salmonellosis  FAX
Scombroid Fish Poisoning 
Shigellosis  FAX
Streptococcal Infections  FAX
(Outbreaks of Any Type and Individual Cases in Food Handlers and Dairy Workers Only)
Swimmer's Itch  FAX
Syphilis  FAX
Tetanus
Toxic Shock Syndrome
Toxoplasmosis
Trichinosis  FAX

Tuberculosis  FAX
Tularemia
Typhoid Fever  FAX (Cases and Carriers)
Typhus Fever
Vibrio Infections  FAX
Viral Hemorrhagic Fevers 
Water-associated Disease  FAX
Yellow Fever 
Yersiniosis  FAX
OCCURRENCE of ANY UNUSUAL DISEASE
OUTBREAKS of ANY DISEASE 
Reportable Noncommunicable Diseases/Conditions
Alzheimer's Disease
Cancer
Disorders Characterized by Lapses of Consciousness

 FAX = Report by FAX, telephone, or mail within one (1) working day of identification.

† = Report immediately by telephone when two (2) or more cases or suspected cases of foodborne disease from separate households are suspected to have the same source of illness.

 = Report immediately by telephone.
All other diseases/conditions should be reported by FAX, telephone, or mail within seven (7) calendar days of identification.